GALLOWAY'S

Schoolbook of Useful Knowledge

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P. H. GALLOWAY, LTD.

Qualified Chemists,

LONDON. S.E.17.

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STOP
THAT COLD IN
HALF THE TIME
Deep seated colds start to go after the first spoonful of Galloway's. It's the same with coughs—Galloway's means complete recovery in next to no time.
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SYRUP
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ARABIC AND ROMAN NUMERALS

The Arabic symbols, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are now generally used, and, with the aid of 0, all our numbers are formed by them, but the Romans expressed Numbers by the letters I, V, X, L, C, D, M, which are still occasionally employed for dates.

Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.	Arabic.	Roman.
1	I.	20	XX.	400	CD.
2	II.	25	XXV.	500	D.
3	III.	30	XXX.	600	DC.
4	IV.	35	XXXV.	700	DCC.
5	V.	40	XL.	800	DCCC.
6	VI.	45	XLV.	900	CM.
7	VII.	50	L.	1,000	M.
8	VIII.	55	LV.	1,100	MC.
9	IX.	60	LX.	1,200	MCC.
10	X.	65	LXV.	1,300	MCCC.
11	XI.	70	LXX.	1,400	MCD.
12	XII.	75	LXXV.	1,500	MD.
13	XIII.	80	LXXX.	1,600	MDC.
14	XIV.	85	LXXXV.	1,700	MDCC.
15	XV.	90	XC.	1,800	MDCCC.
16	XVI.	95	XCV.	1,900	MCM.
17	XVII.	100	C.	2,000	MM.
18	XVIII.	200	CC.		
19	XIX.	300	CCC.		

EXTENDED ROMAN NUMERALS

A line over any letter increases its value a thousandfold, thus :—$\overline{V}$=5,000, $\overline{D}$=500,000, $\overline{M}$=1,000,000, etc. A character *followed* by another of less or equal value expresses the sum of their single values. For example: VI (V-5 plus I-1) stands for 6, XX for 20, LV for 55, CC for 200, and so on. A character *preceded* by one of less value denotes the difference; thus IV stands for 4, XL for 40, XC for 90, and so on.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TABLE OF NUMBERS

1	=	One.
10	=	Ten.
100	=	One Hundred.
1,000	=	One Thousand.
10,000	=	Ten Thousand.
100,000	=	One Hundred Thousand.
1,000,000	=	One Million.
10,000,000	=	Ten Millions.
100,000,000	=	One Hundred Millions.
1,000,000,000	=	One Thousand Millions.
10,000,000,000	=	Ten Thousand Millions.
100,000,000,000	=	One Hundred Thousand Millions.
1,000,000,000,000	=	One Billion.

DECIMALS

·1	(Decimal or point one) Tenths, or	$\frac{1}{10}$
·01	Hundredths, or	$\frac{1}{100}$
·001	Thousandths, or	$\frac{1}{1,000}$
·0001	Ten Thousandths, or	$\frac{1}{10,000}$
·00001	Hundred Thousandths, or	$\frac{1}{100,000}$
·000001	Millionths, or	$\frac{1}{1,000,000}$

ARITHMETICAL TERMS

Sum	is	The answer to an Addition sum.
Difference	is	The answer to a Subtraction sum.
Product	is	The answer to a Multiplication sum.
Quotient	is	The answer to a Division sum.
Multiplicand	is	The number to be multiplied.
Factors		Are numbers which, when multiplied together, make up another number.
Multiple	is	The number which contains another an exact number of times.
L. C. M.	is	Least Common Multiple ; the least number which contains two or more numbers an exact number of times.
Multiplier	is	The number that multiplies.
Divisor	is	The number that divides.
Dividend	is	The number to be divided.
Measure	is	The number which will exactly divide another number.
G. C. M.	is	Greatest Common Measure ; the greatest number which will exactly divide any two or more numbers.

ARITHMETICAL SIGNS

— **Minus,** the sign of **Subtraction.** $4 - 3 = 1$, denotes that 3 taken from 4 equals 1.

× The sign of **Multiplication.** $4 \times 5 = 20$, denotes that 4 multiplied by 5 equals 20.

\+ **Plus,** the sign of **Addition.** $5 + 4 = 9$, denotes that 5 added to 4 equals 9.

= **Equal to,** the sign of **Equality.** $5 + 4 = 9$.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

ARITHMETICAL SIGNS—continued.

. Denotes **therefore.** ∵ denotes **because.**

÷ The sign of **Division.** $20 \div 5 = 4$, signifies that 20 divided by 5 equals 4. $\frac{20}{5}$ also signifies that 20 is divided by 5.

: Denotes **is to ;** : : denotes **so is ;** and : denotes **to.** (These are signs to express **Proportion.**)

The expression—3 : 6 : : 8 : 16—is read :—
As 3 is to 6 so is 8 to 16.

^{2} called—a squared $= a \times a$.

^{3} called—a cubed $= a \times a \times a$.

^{4} called—a to the fourth power $= a \times a \times a \times a$.

√ Denotes the Square Root. $\sqrt{25}$ denotes the square root of $25 = 5$.

$\sqrt[3]{}$ Denotes the Cube Root. $\sqrt[3]{27}$ denotes the cube root of $27 = 3$.

$\sqrt[4]{}$ Denotes the Fourth Root. $\sqrt[4]{81}$ denotes the fourth root of $81 = 3$.

= a quarter of anything ; or 1 divided by 4.

= a half of anything ; or 1 divided by 2.

= three-quarters of anything ; or 3 divided by 4.

L, *l*, £ Denotes pounds, *L* being the first letter of the Latin word *Libra*, meaning a pound.

S, *s* Denotes shillings, *S* being the first letter of the Latin word *Solidus*, meaning a shilling.

D, *d* Denotes pence, *D* being the first letter of the Latin word *Denarius*, meaning a penny.

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

GEOMETRICAL SIGNS

⊥	= *perpendicular to.*
∥	„ *parallel to.*
⋕	„ *oblique to.*
∠	„ *an acute angle.*
⌞	„ *a right angle.*
⟨	„ *an obtuse angle.*
△	„ *a triangle.*
□	„ *a square.*
▭	„ *a rectangle.*
⊙	„ *a circle.*
°	„ *degree, as 45° stands for 45 degrees.*
′	„ *minutes, as 45° 15′ means 45 degrees 15 minutes.*
″	„ *seconds, as 45° 15′ 30″ means 45 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds.*
′	*Also = feet, and ″inches. Thus, 2′ 9″ means 2 feet 9 inches.*
○	„ *circumference.*
⊃	„ *semi-circle.*
◵	„ *quadrant or quarter of circle.*
∞	„ *infinity.*
∽	„ *difference.*
⌒	„ *arc.*
R°	„ *radius expressed in degrees.*
p	„ *radius.*
>	„ *greater than.*
<	„ *less than.*
δ	„ *variation.*
π	*Ratio of circumference to diameter of circle, about 3⅐*

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Imperial Standard of Weight is the **Pound Avoirdupois.** Gold, silver, and precious stones may be sold by the ounce Troy, and drugs by Apothecaries' weight.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

16 Drachms (dr.)	1 Ounce (*oz.*)
16 Ounces	1 Pound (*lb.*)
28 Pounds	1 Quarter (*qr.*)
4 Quarters	1 Hundredweight (*cwt.*)
20 Hundredweights	1 Ton (*ton.*)

MISCELLANEOUS AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS

1 Stone (st.)	=	14 lbs.
1 Hundredweight (cwt.)	=	112 lbs.
1 Ton	=	2,240 lbs.
1 American Ton	=	2,000 lbs.
1 Sack of Flour	=	280 lbs.
1 Firkin of Butter	=	56 lbs.
1 Barrel of Soap	=	256 lbs.

TROY WEIGHT

Used for weighing gold, silver and precious stones.

24 Grains (*gr.*)	1 Pennyweight (*dwt.*)
20 Pennyweights	1 Ounce (*oz.*)
12 Ounces	1 Pound

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

Used in dispensing doctors' prescriptions and medicines, but drugs are bought and sold by Avoirdupois weight.

20 Grains (gr.)	1 Scruple (℈)
3 Scruples	1 Drachm (ʒ)
8 Drachms	1 Ounce (℥)

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

1 Drop	1 Grain.
60 Drops	1 Drachm.
60 Minims (m.)	1 Drachm (ʒ).
1 Drachm	1 Tea-spoonful.
2 Drachms	1 Dessert-spoonful.
4 Drachms	1 Table-spoonful.
8 Drachms	1 Ounce (ʒ).
1 Ounce	2 Table-spoonfuls.
2 Ounces	1 Wine-glassful.
3 Ounces	1 Tea-cupful.
20 Ounces	1 Pint (*O*).
8 Pints	1 Gallon.

TABLE OF LENGTH

12 Inches (in.)	1 Foot (*ft.*)
3 Feet	1 Yard (*yd.*)
5½ Yards	1 Rod, pole, or perch (*po.*)
40 Poles	1 Furlong (*fur.*)
8 Furlongs	1 Mile (*m.*)

A Degree (*deg.*) is equal to 60 Geographical (or Nautical) miles. (The Earth's circumference is equal to 360 Degrees.)

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

OTHER MILE MEASUREMENTS

The Austrian Mile	= 8,296	yards.
The Spanish Mile	= 5,028	,,
The Irish Mile	= 2,240	,,
The Geographical or Nautical Mile	= 2,026⅔	,,
The Scotch Mile	= 1,973	,,
The English Statute Mile	= 1,760	,,
The Kilometre	= 1,093	,,
The Russian Verst	= 1,167	,,

OTHER MEASURES OF LENGTH

3 Barleycorns	1 Inch.
3 Inches	1 Palm.
4 Inches	1 Hand.
7·92 Inches	1 Link.
9 Inches	1 Span.
18 Inches	1 Cubit.
3 Miles	1 League.

DRAPERS' MEASURE

2¼ Inches (in.) make	1 Nail (*nl.*)
4 Nails or 9 Inches	1 Quarter (*qr.*)
3 Quarters or 27 Inches	1 Flemish Ell (*Fl. Ell.*)
4 Quarters or 36 Inches	1 Yard (*yd.*)
5 Quarters or 45 Inches	1 Ell (*ell.*)
6 Quarters	1 French Ell. (*Fr. Ell.*)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

SQUARE MEASURE

144	Square Inches (*sq. in.*) ..	1	Square Foot (*sq. ft.*)
9	Square Feet.....	1	Square Yard (*sq. yd.*)
30¼	Square Yards	1	Square Rod, Pole, Perch (*sq. po.*)
40	Poles	1	Rood (*rd.*)
4	Roods	1	Acre (*ac.*)
640	Acres	1	Square Mile (*sq. m.*)

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

12 Articles	=	1 Dozen.
12 Dozen	=	1 Gross.
12 Gross	=	1 Great Gross.
20 Articles	=	1 Score.
1 Quintal or 5 Score	=	1 Common Hundred.
6 Score	=	1 Great Hundred.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE

Used in land surveying.

7.92 Inches	= 1 Link.	10 Chains	= 1 Furlong.
100 Links, or 22 yds	= 1 Chain.	80 Chains	= 1 Mile.

SURVEYORS' SQUARE MEASURE

144 Square Inches	=	2.295 Square Links
20.661 Square Links	=	1 Square Yard.
625 Square Links	=	1 Square Pole.
10,000 Square Links	=	1 Square Chain.
25,000 Square Links	=	1 Rood.
100,000 Square Links	=	1 Acre.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

SPORTS GROUND MEASURES

Cricket Pitch	22 yards
Football Ground	120 × 80 yards
Rugby „	110 × 75 „
Tennis Court (Double)	78 × 36 feet
„ „ (Single)	78 × 27 „

CUBIC MEASURE

1,728	Cubic Inches (*cub. in.*)	= 1 Cubic Foot (*cub. ft.*)
27	Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard (*cub. yd.*)
40	Cubic Feet of round timber, or 50 Cubic Feet of hewn timber	= 1 ton or load.
40	Cubic Feet	= 1 ton of shipping.
108	Cubic Feet	= 1 stack of wood.
120	Cubic Feet	= 1 cord of wood.

TO CALCULATE AREAS AND VOLUMES

To find the Area of a Triangle : Multiply the length of base by half the height.

To find the Circumference of a Circle : Multiply the diameter by $3\frac{1}{7}$.

Area : Multiply the radius by itself, and the result by $3\frac{1}{7}$.

To find Area of a Cylinder : Calculate circumference as for a circle.

Calculate Area of end as for a circle.

Area of sides is obtained by multiplying the circumference by the length of side.

Volume is calculated by multiplying the area of end by length of side.

All calculations must be in the same unit.

1/3 & 2/6 PER BOTTLE

LIQUID MEASURES

The Imperial Standard Measure of Capacity is the gallon, which is equal to 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit with the barometer at 30 inches.

4 Gills (*gi.*)	1 Pint (*pt.*)
2 Pints.....	1 Quart (*qt.*)
4 Quarts	1 Gallon (*gal.*)
2 Gallons	1 Peck (*pk.*)
4 Pecks	1 Bushel (*bush.*)
8 Bushels	1 Quarter (*qr.*)
36 Bushels	1 Chaldron (*chal.*)

This measure is also used for grain, such as barley, oats, peas, wheat, etc. Apples, currants, pears, etc., may be sold by the "*Heaped Bushel.*"

WINE MEASURE

4 Gills or Noggins.....	equals	1 Pint (*pt.*)
2 Pints.....	,,	1 Quart (*qt.*)
4 Quarts	,,	1 Gallon (*gal.*)
*10 Gallons	,,	1 Anker (*ank.*) of Brandy.
18 Gallons	,,	1 Runlet (*run.*)
42 Gallons	,,	1 Tierce
63 Gallons	,,	1 Hogshead (*hhd.*)
84 Gallons	,,	1 Puncheon (*pun.*)
126 Gallons	,,	1 Pipe or Butt
252 Gallons	,,	1 Tun

* The "Gallon" in this measure is slightly less than the Imperial Gallon.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

WINE MEASURE—continued

All wines, spirits, vinegar, etc., are dealt with by this measure.

A Pipe of Cape Wine	equals	92 Gallons.
A Pipe of Madeira	,,	92 ,,
A Pipe of Sherry	,,	108 ,,
A Pipe of Brandy	,,	114 ,,
A Pipe of Port Wine	,,	115 ,,
Hogshead of Brandy	,,	60 ,,
Hogshead of Claret	,,	46 ,,
Hogshead of Port	,,	57 ,,
Hogshead of Sherry	,,	54 ,,

ALE AND BEER MEASURE

2 Pints	equals	1 Quart (*qt.*)
4 Quarts	,,	1 Gallon (*gal.*)
9 Gallons	,,	1 Firkin (*fir.*)
8 Gallons	,,	1 Kilderkin (*kil.*)
6 Gallons	,,	1 Barrel (*bar.*)
4 Gallons	,,	1 Hogshead (*hhd.*)
2 Barrels	,,	1 Puncheon (*pun.*)
3 Barrels	,,	1 Butt

HAY AND STRAW WEIGHT

36 Pounds	1 Truss of straw (*tr.*)
56 Pounds	1 Truss of old hay (*tr.*)
60 Pounds	1 Truss of new hay (*tr.*)
36 Trusses	1 Load (*ld.*)
1 Load of straw	11 cwts. 2 qrs. 8lbs.
1 Load of old hay	18 cwts.
1 Load of new hay	19 cwts. 1 qr. 4 lbs.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

WOOL WEIGHT

7 Pounds	=	1 Clove (*cl.*)
2 Cloves	=	1 Stone (*st.*)
2 Stones	=	1 Tod (*tod.*)
6½ Tods	=	1 Wey (*wey.*)
2 Weys	=	1 Sack (*sk.*)
12 Sacks	=	1 Last
20 Pounds	=	1 Score
240 Pounds	=	1 Pack (*pk.*)

BREAD AND FLOUR WEIGHT

Bread is sold in 4 lb. and 2 lb. loaves, and must be weighed at time of purchase

	Lbs.	ozs.	drs.
A Quartern (or Quarter-peck) of Flour	3	8	0
A Quartern Loaf weighs	4	5	8½
A Half-peck Loaf weighs	8	11	1
A Peck or Stone of Flour weighs	14	0	0
A Peck Loaf weighs	17	6	2
A Bushel or 4 Pecks of Flour weighs	56	0	0
Five Bushels or a sack of Flour weighs	280	0	0

MEASURES USED IN U.S.A.

The British weights and measures are used in the U.S.A. except as follows:

"Long ton"	=	2,240 lbs.
"Short ton,"	=	2,000 lbs.
Old bushel (grain)	=	2,150 cubic inches.
Gallon	=	269 cubic inches.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TABLE OF MONEY

2 farthings = 1 halfpenny.
4 farthings = 1 penny.
48 farthings = 12 pence = 1 shilling.
960 farthings = 240 pence = 20 shillings = 1 pound.

PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION

Bank Notes : One pound note = £1 or 20s.
Ten-shillings note = 10s.

These are also issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

COINS IN USE

Bronze—

Farthing	= ¼d.
Halfpenny	= ½d.
Penny	= 1d.

Silver—

Threepence	= 3d.

Silver—continued.

Sixpence	= 6d.
Shilling	= 1s.
Florin	= 2s.
Half-crown	= 2s. 6d.
Double Florin	= 4s.
Crown	= 5s.

Silver is legal tender up to 40s.; bronze up to 12d.; but farthings only up to 6d.

12 ozs. Troy of standard silver (1 part pure silver to 1 part alloy) is coined into 66 shillings.

One pound Avoirdupois of bronze is equal in weight to 48 pennies.

COINS FORMERLY USED

Silver	Groat	= 0s. 4d.
	Tester	= 0s. 6d.
Gold	Noble	= 6s. 8d.
	Angel	= 10s. 0d.
	Half-sovereign	= 10s. 0d.
	Half-guinea	= 10s. 6d.
	Mark	= 13s. 4d.
	Sovereign or pound	= £1 or 20s.
	Guinea	= 21s.

Since 1914 gold coins have not been in general circulation, being superseded by "Treasury" and, later, "Bank Notes" of £1 and 10s. The Crown and Double Florin are no longer minted, although still current.

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

TIME

60 Seconds (*sec.*)	1 Minute (*min.*)
60 Minutes	1 Hour (*hr.*)
24 Hours	1 Day (*dy.*)
7 Days	1 Week (*wk.*)
4 Weeks	1 Lunar Month.
13 Lunar Months, 12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days	1 Year.
366 Days	1 Leap Year.
10 Years	1 Decade.
100 Years	1 Century.

A Solar Day = 24 hrs.
A Solar Year = 365 days 5 hrs. 48 mins. 57 secs.
A Julian Year = 365 days 6 hours.

THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH CALENDAR MONTH

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November,
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
But Leap Year coming once in four,
Gives to February one day more."

January 31	May 31	September 30
*February 28	June 30	October 31
March 31	July 31	November 30
April 30	August 31	December 31

**In leap years, 29.*

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TIME—continued

Leap Year is found by dividing the year by 4; or by dividing a century by 400. If there is no remainder, the year or century is a leap year. Thus the year 1940 will divide by 4 without remainder, and will be a leap year. The year 1900, though divisible by 4, was not divisible by 400 without remainder, and, therefore, was not a leap year.

THE SEASONS

Spring commences		March 21st	(*Vernal Equinox*).
Summer	,,	June 22nd	(*Summer Solstice*).
Autumn	,,	September 23rd	(*Autumn Equinox*).
Winter	,,	December 21st	(*Winter Solstice*).

The longest day of the year is June 21st, and the shortest December 21st.

QUARTER DAYS

ENGLAND AND IRELAND		SCOTLAND	
Lady Day	March 25th	Candlemas	February 2nd
Midsummer Day	June 24th	Whit Sunday	May 15th
Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29th	Lammas	August 1st
Christmas Day	Dec. 25th	Martinmas	November 11th

CURES LIKE ONE O'CLOCK

THE HISTORY OF "SUMMER TIME"

"Summer time" was first adopted by Act of Parliament dated May 17th, 1916, when it was enacted that, for a definite period during that year, the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time.

By Act of Parliament dated July 20th, 1922, it was ordained that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September.

The Act was made permanent on August 7th, 1925.

"Summer Time" in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man comes into operation at 2 a.m. on the Sunday following the third Saturday in April each year, or if that day is Easter Sunday then on the Sunday following the *second* Saturday in April.

It expires at 2 a.m. on the Sunday following the first Saturday in October.

Summer Time has also been adopted in various other countries in Europe, North and South America, Canada, and New Zealand.

TIME IN RELATION TO LONGITUDE

12 o'clock noon at Greenwich is the standard for regulating English time. The Earth travels through 15° in 1 hour, which is equal to 360 degrees or one complete revolution in 24 hours. Thus at a place 15° *West* of England clocks register 11 o'clock when it is 12 noon at Greenwich. Similarly clocks at a place 15° *East* of Greenwich would register 1 p.m. when those at Greenwich showed the time to be 12 noon. Thus, by allowing 1 hour less for each 15° *West*, or 1 hour more for each 15° *East* of Greenwich it is possible to obtain the corresponding Greenwich time.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TIME ABROAD IN RELATION TO NOON AT GREENWICH

EAST OF GREENWICH

Places	Noon at Greenwich.		
	H.	M.	
Paris	12	10	P.M.
Lyons	12	19	,,
Amsterdam	12	20	,,
Geneva	12	24	,,
Berne	12	30	,,
Hamburg	12	40	,,
Florence	12	44	,,
Rome	12	49	,,
Berlin	12	54	,,
Trieste	12	56	,,
Naples	12	56	,,
Malta	12	58	,,
Vienna	1	6	,,
Cape Town	1	12	,,
Pretoria	1	54	,,
Constantinople	1	56	,,
Johannesburg	1	56	,,
Leningrad	2	0	,,
Alexandria	2	0	,,
Durban	2	1	,,
Odessa	2	2	,,
Cairo	2	5	,,
Khartoum	2	10	,,
Moscow	2	30	,,
Zanzibar	2	36	,,
Aden	3	0	,,
Bombay	4	51	,,
Calcutta	5	52	,,
Peking	7	46	,,
Adelaide	9	14	,,
Melbourne	9	40	,,
Sydney	10	4	,,

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

TIME ABROAD IN RELATION TO NOON AT GREENWICH

WEST OF GREENWICH

Places.	Noon at Greenwich. H.	M.	
Edinburgh	11	47	A.M.
Madrid	11	45	"
Glasgow	11	43	"
Gibraltar	11	39	"
Dublin	11	35	"
Lisbon	11	23	"
Pernambuco	9	40	"
Rio de Janeiro	9	8	"
Monte Video	8	16	"
Buenos Aires	8	2	"
Trinidad	7	54	"
Saint John (N.B.)	7	36	"
Fredericton	7	34	"
Boston	7	18	"
Quebec	7	16	"
Valparaiso	7	16	"
Albany (N.Y.)	7	4	"
New York	7	4	"
Montreal	7	4	"
Philadelphia	7	0	"
Baltimore	6	56	"
Ottawa	6	56	"
Washington	6	52	"
Callao	6	48	"
Toronto	6	44	"
Havana	6	32	"
Chicago	6	2	"
New Orleans	6	0	"
Winnipeg	5	32	"
San Francisco	3	52	"

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

MEASURES OF HEAT

Temperature is measured by the *Thermometer*, of which there are three standards :

(1) **Centigrade** :—Freezing point 0° ; boiling point 100°.

(2) **Réaumur** :—Freezing point 0° ; boiling point 80°.

(3) **Fahrenheit** :—Freezing point 32° ; boiling point 212°.

The Centigrade Thermometer is generally used for scientific purposes.

COMPARISON OF SCALES

Centigrade.	Réaumur.	Fahrenheit.
†100	†80	†212
93·6	74·6	200
82·2	65·7	180
71·1	56·8	160
60	48	140
48·8	39·1	120
37·7	30·2	100
32·2	25·7	90
26·6	21·3	80
21	16·8	70
15·5	12·4	60
10	8	50
4·4	3·5	40
*0	*0	*32

† Boiling point. * Freezing point.

1/3 and 2/6 PER BOTTLE

THE COMPASS

North, South, East, and West are the four *Cardinal Points* of the compass. There are in all thirty-two points of the compass—twenty-eight of the number being intermediate between the four cardinal points. The point lying midway between north and east is called *North-East;* that midway between north and west is *North-West.* In like manner, the points lying midway between the east and west and the south points are called *South-East* and *South-West.*

The *Cardinal Points* are generally abbreviated thus: N., S., E., W.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

MEASURES USED AT SEA

6	Feet	make	1 Fathom.
15	Feet	„	1 Chain.
100	Fathoms	„	1 Cable's length.
10	Cables	„	1 Nautical mile.
60	Nautical miles	„	1 Degree of latitude.

SHIP'S TIME

On board ship the day is divided into Seven Watches, and the crew into two divisions—the Starboard (on the steersman's right) and the Port (on the steersman's left). During the day there are Seven Watches:

Afternoon Watch	from Noon	to	4 P.M.
First Dog	„	4 to	6 „
Second Dog	„	6 to	8 „
First	„	8 to	12 „
Middle	„	12 to	4 A.M.
Morning	„	4 to	8 „
Forenoon	„	8 to	12 „

The time is indicated by means of bells, which are struck at frequent intervals.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS

NORTHERN:

♈	*Aries* the Ram	March	21	*Spring Signs.*
♉	*Taurus*, the Bull	April	20	
♊	*Gemini* the Twins	May	21	
♋	*Cancer*, the Crab	June	21	*Summer Signs*
♌	*Leo*, the Lion	July	23	
♍	*Virgo*, the Virgin	August	23	

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS—continued

SOUTHERN:

♎	*Libra*, the Balance	Sept. 23	}	*Autumn Signs.*
♏	*Scorpio*, the Scorpion	Oct. 23		
♐	*Sagittarius*, the Archer	Nov. 20		
♑	*Capricornus*, the Goat	Dec. 21	}	*Winter Signs.*
♒	*Aquarius*, the Water-bearer	Jan. 20		
♓	*Pisces*, the Fishes	Feb. 18		

THE PLANETS

Names.	Distance from the Sun.	Diameter.	Duration of "Year."
	Millions of Miles.	Miles.	Days.
Mercury	35	3,000	88
Venus	66	7,600	225
Earth	91	7,920	365
Mars	139	4,230	687
Jupiter	476	87,000	4,329
Saturn	872	75,000	10,752
Uranus	1,754	31,900	30,666
Neptune	2,746	33,000	60,140

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES

Platinum	21·45	Lignum Vitae ..	1·220
Gold	19·32	Green Heart	1·000
Mercury	13·57	English Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Red Pine	·657
Silver	10·51	Cork	·240
Copper	8·89	Alcohol	·792
Iron, Cast	7·25	Carbonic Acid Gas	·00176
Iron, Wrought	7·79	Oxygen Gas	·00137
Tin	7·29	Air	·00128
Zinc	7·20	Nitrogen Gas	·00120
Ebony	1·30	Hydrogen Gas	·000096

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Established in France in 1801. The *Metre* gives the name to the system and is the basis from which all other measurements are derived, and is the unit of length; it measures 39·37 English inches.

It is used in France, Belgium, Norway, Germany, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and several other countries, and under different names in Holland and Greece.

Four *Greek* prefixes are used to indicate *multiples* of the unit, viz.: *Deka*, *Hekto*, *Kilo*, and *Myria*.

Deka	=	10	times the unit.
Hekto	=	100	,,
Kilo	=	1,000	,,
Myria	=	10,000	,,

Three *Latin* prefixes are used to indicate sub-multiples, or parts of the unit, viz.: *Deci*, *Centi*, and *Milli*.

Deci	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	of the unit.
Centi	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	,,
Milli	=	$\frac{1}{1,000}$	,,

The *Metre* is the Unit of	Linear Measure	=	39·37 inches.
The *Are* ,, ,,	Square Measure	=	119·6 sq. yds.
The *Stère* ,, ,,	Cubic Measure	=	35·3 cub. ft.
The *Gramme* ,, ,,	Weight Measure	=	15·4 grams.
The *Litre* ,, ,,	Capacity Measure	=	1·8 pints.

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE. Unit..The Metre

10 Millimetres	=	1 Centimetre
10 Centimetres	=	1 Decimetre
10 Decimetres	=	1 Metre = 39·37 inches
10 Metres	=	1 Dekametre
10 Dekametres	=	1 Hektometre
10 Hektometres	=	1 Kilometre
10 Kilometres	=	1 Myriametre

Long distances are expressed in Kilometres.

METRIC TO BRITISH MEASURE

		Yds.	Ft.	In.
One Millimetre	=	..	..	·03937
,, Centimetre	=	..	..	·3937
,, Decimetre	=	..	..	3·937
,, Metre	=	1	0	3·37
,, Dekametre	=	10	2	9·6
,, Hektometre	=	109	1	0·0
,, Kilometre	=	1093	0	0·0

SQUARE MEASURE. Unit..The Are

10 Centiares	=	1 Deciare
10 Deciaries	=	1 Are = 119·6 Eng. sq. yds.
10 Ares	=	1 Dekare
10 Dekares	=	1 Hektare

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

SQUARE MEASURE—continued.

Unit . . The Square Metre

100 Sq. Millimetres	= 1 Sq. Centimetre =	·155 sq. in.
100 Sq. Centimetres	= 1 Sq. Decimetre =	15·5 sq. in.
100 Sq. Decimetres	= 1 Sq. Metre =	10·76 sq. ft.
100 Sq. Metres	= 1 Sq. Dekametre =	119·6 sq. yds.
100 Sq. Dekametres	= 1 Sq. Hektometre =	11960 sq. yds.
100 Sq. Hektometres	= 1 Sq. Kilometre =	1196000 sq. yds.

CUBIC MEASURE

Unit . . The Stère

10 Decistères	= 1 Stère ..... =	35·315 cubic feet.
10 Stères	= 1 Dekastère .... =	353·15 cubic feet.
The Stère	= 1 Cubic Metre .. =	35·315 cubic feet.
1,000 Cub. Millimetres	= 1 Cub. Centimetre =	·06002 cub. in.
1,000 Cub. Centimetres	= 1 Cub. Decimetre =	60·02 cubic in.
1,000 Cub. Decimetres	= 1 Cub. Metre =	35·315 cubic ft.

LIQUID MEASURE

Unit . . The Litre

10 Centilitres	= 1 Decilitre	
10 Decilitres	= 1 Litre =	1·7598 pints
10 Litres	= 1 Dekalitre	
10 Dekalitres	= 1 Hektolitre	
10 Hektolitres	= 1 Kilolitre	
10 Kilolitres	= 1 Myrialitre	

CURES LIKE ONE O'CLOCK

BRITISH AND METRIC EQUIVALENTS

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

1 Dram	=	1·772	Grams.
1 Ounce	=	28·352	Grams.
1 Pound	=	4·536	Hektograms.
1 Stone	=	6·35	Kilograms.
1 Quarter	=	12·7	Kilograms.
1 Cwt.	=	50·8	Kilograms.
1 Ton	=	1·016	Metric Tons.

TROY WEIGHT

1 Grain	=	·064	Gram.
1 Pennyweight	=	1·555	Grams.
1 Ounce	=	31·104	Grams.
1 Pound	=	373·248	Grams.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

1 Grain	=	·064	Gram.
1 Scruple	=	1·296	Grams.
1 Drachm	=	3·888	Grams.
1 Ounce	=	31·104	Grams.
1 Pound	=	373·248	Grams.

LINEAL MEASURE

1 Inch	=	2·54	Centimetres.
1 Foot	=	3·048	Decimetres.
1 Yard	=	9·144	Decimetres
1 Pole	=	5·029	Metres.
1 Chain	=	20·116	Metres.
1 Furlong	=	2·011	Hektometres.
1 Mile	=	1·609	Kilometres.

CUBIC MEASURE

1 Cubic Inch	=	16·396	Cubic Centimetres.
1 Cubic Foot	=	28·318	Cubic Decimetres.
1 Cubic Yard	=	·764	Cubic Metre.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

SQUARE MEASURE

Square Inch	=	6·452	Square Centimetres
Square Foot	=	9·290	Square Decimetres.
Square Yard	=	·836	Square Metre.
Square Perch	=	25·29	Square Metres.
Rood	=	10·117	Ares.
Acre	=	40·447	Square Dekametres.
Square Mile	=	2·588	Square Kilometres.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE

1 Minim	=	·059	Cubic Cm.
1 Fluid Drachm	=	3·552	Cubic Cms.
1 Fluid Ounce	=	2·84	Centilitres.
1 Pint	=	·568	Litre.
1 Gallon	=	4·546	Litres.

LIQUID MEASURE

1 Gill	=	·142	Litre.
1 Pint	=	·568	Litre.
1 Quart	=	1·136	Litres.
1 Gallon	=	4·544	Litres.

DRY MEASURE

1 Peck	=	9·088	Litres.
1 Bushel	=	3·635	Dekalitres.
1 Quarter	=	2·908	Hektolitres.

DECIMAL PARTS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT VULGAR FRACTIONS

	= $\frac{1}{10}$ =	one-tenth.	·5	= $\frac{1}{2}$ =	one-half.
25	= $\frac{1}{8}$ =	one-eighth.	·625	= $\frac{5}{8}$ =	five-eighths.
5	= $\frac{1}{4}$ =	one-quarter.	·75	= $\frac{3}{4}$ =	three-quarters.
75	= $\frac{3}{8}$ =	three-eighths.	·875	= $\frac{7}{8}$ =	seven-eighths.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

SCRIPTURAL COINS—*Old Testament*

	£	s.	d.
Gerah	0	0	1·6
Bekah	0	1	4
Shekel	0	2	8
Maneh or Mina	6	13	4

	£	s.	d.
Talent (silver)	400	0	0
Shekel (gold) about	2	0	0
Maneh ,,	100	0	0
Talent ,,	6,000	0	0

New Testament

	£	s.	d.
Lepton or Mite	0	0	$0\frac{1}{16}$
Quadrans	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$
Assarion (also trans. "farthing")	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
As	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Denarion	0	0	8

	£	s.	d.
Drachme	0	0	8
Didrachmon	0	1	4
Stater	0	2	8
Mina	4	0	0
Talent	240	0	0

These equivalents are only approximate and give no idea of the purchasing power of the money.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

The Jewish Ecclesiastical or Mosaic Year was divided into twelve months, viz.

1. Nisan or Abib	March & April	7. Tishri	Sept. Oct.
2. Iyyar	April May	8. Marchesvan	Oct. Nov.
3. Sivan	May June	9. Chisler	Nov. Dec.
4. Tammuz	June July	10. Tebet	Dec. Jan.
5. Ab	July August	11. Shebat	Jan. Feb.
6. Elul	August Sept.	12. Adar	Feb. Mar.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

XII
XI
IX
VIII
VI
STOP
THAT COLD IN
HALF THE TIME
Deep seated colds start to go after the first spoonful of Galloway's. It's the same with coughs—Galloway's means complete recovery in next to no time.
GALLOWAY'S
COUGH
SYRUP
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.
Price 1/3 and 2/6 per bottle or direct from P. H. Galloway Ltd., Qualified Chemists, London, S.E.17.

IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE WORLD

City.	Country.	Population Approx. in Thousands.
London	England	8,203
New York	United States	6,931
Tokio	Japan	5,313
Berlin	Germany	4,010
Chicago	United States	3,377
Shanghai	China	3,210
Paris	France	2,872
Moscow	Russia	2,700
Osaka	Japan	2,500
Leningrad	Russia	2,500
Buenos Aires	South America	2,200
Philadelphia	United States	2,000
Vienna	Austria	1,887
Rio-de-Janeiro	Brazil	1,480
Calcutta	India	1,476
Peking	China	1,400
Sydney	Australia	1,300
Warsaw	Poland	1,225
Bombay	India	1,200
Hamburg	Germany	1,140
Glasgow	Scotland	1,100
Montreal	Canada	1,050
Rome	Italy	1,050
Melbourne	Australia	1,030
Milan	Italy	1,020
Birmingham	England	1,003
Madrid	Spain	1,000
Mexico	Mexico	1,000
Brussels	Belgium	890
Liverpool	England	860
Baltimore	United States	805
Boston	United States	790
Copenhagen	Denmark	780
Munich	Bavaria	700
Toronto	Canada	660
Madras	India	650
Lisbon	Portugal	600

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

DISTANCE OF SOME IMPORTANT CITIES FROM LONDON

Town.	Country.	Distance in Miles.
Sydney	Australia	10,120
Melbourne	Australia	9,990
Buenos Ayres	South America	7,300
Singapore	Straits Settlements	7,055
Lima	South America	6,900
Tokio	Japan	6,600
Quito	South America	6,400
Hong Kong	China	6,050
Rio de Janeiro	South America	6,040
San Francisco	United States, America	6,030
Canton	China	5,990
Cape Town	South Africa	5,960
Mexico	Central America	5,840
Pekin	China	5,500
Madras	India	5,200
Calcutta	India	4,900
Havanna	Cuba	4,750
Washington	United States, America	3,800
New York	United States, America	3,630
Montreal	Canada	3,350
Quebec	Canada	3,250
Boston	United States, America	3,190
Cairo	Egypt	2,260
Jerusalem	Palestine	2,110
Moscow	Russia	1,585
Constantinople	Turkey	1,530
Gibraltar	Spain	1,100
Rome	Italy	900
Lisbon	Portugal	890
Madrid	Spain	800
Berlin	Germany	590
Paris	France	200

1/3 and 2/6 PER BOTTLE

THE WORLD'S IMPORTANT RIVERS

River.	Where Situated.	Length in Miles.
Mississippi	America	4,500
Amazon	America	4,000
Nile	Africa	3,600
Yangtse	Asia	3,400
Yenesei	Asia	3,300
Congo	Africa	3,000
Amur	Asia	2,800
Obi	Asia	2,700
Hoang Ho	Asia	2,600
Niger	Africa	2,500
Lena	Asia	2,500
Volga	Asia	2,400
Mackenzie	America	2,400
Yukon	America	2,000
Danube	Europe	2,000
Indus	Asia	1,900
St. Lawrence	America	1,800
Rio Grande	America	1,750
Euphrates	Asia	1,700
Zambesi	Africa	1,600
Ganges	India	1,550
Saskatchewan	America	1,500
Orinoco	America	1,390
Colorado	America	1,300
Columbia	America	1,250
Orange	Africa	1,200
Murray	Australia	1,150
Don	Europe	1,150
Dneiper	Europe	1,140
Dwina	Europe	1,000
Rhine	Europe	810
Rhone	Europe	500
Shannon	Ireland	224
Thames	England	215

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

Mountains.	Situated.	Highest Point in Feet.
Himalayas	Asia	29,000
Pamiers	Asia	25,000
Andes	America	23,100
Thian Shan	Asia	22,500
Kwenlun	Asia	22,380
Rockies	America	20,500
Kilimanjaro	Africa	19,700
Hindu Kush	Asia	18,900
Caucasus	Asia	18,570
Elburz	Asia	18,500
Victoria	New Guinea	18,000
Mexican Plateau	America	17,884
Kenya	Africa	17,200
Ruwenzori	Africa	17,100
Ararat	Asia	17,000
Sierra Nevada	America	17,000
Alps	Europe	15,800
Cascade Mountains	Europe	14,600
Mountains of Abyssinia	Africa	14,700
The Cameroons	Africa	13,210
Erebus	Antarctica	12,400
Mount Cook	New Zealand	12,350
Drakenberg	Africa	12,000
Sierra Nevada	Spain	11,660
Atlas	Africa	11,400
Pyrennees	Spain	11,165
Altai	Asia	11,100
Lebanon	Asia	11,000
Taurus	Asia	10,000
Balkans	Europe	10,000
Appenines	Europe	9,545
Carpathians	Europe	9,000
Urals	Asia	5,540

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

IMPORTANT BRIDGES

Bridge.	Situated.	Length in Feet.
Lower Zambesi	Rhodesia	11,650
Ohio	United States, America	10,565
Tay	Scotland	10,520
Upper Stone	India	10,050
Victoria	Montreal	9,150
Forth	Scotland	8,295
Missouri	United States, America	7,630
Queensborough	United States, America	7,520
Williamsburgh	United States, America	7,310
Rio Salado	Argentina	6,603
Mahandi	India	6,700
Susquehana	United States, America	6,320
Harding	India	5,450
Victoria	Canada	5,200
Moerdik	Holland	4,700
Sydney	Australia	3,800
Brooklyn	United States, America	3,425
Manhattan	United States, America	3,010
Detroit	United States, America	1,900
Gumlin	Monmouth	1,815
Boyne	Ireland	1,760
Menai	Wales	1,715
Tweed	Berwick	1,420
Newcastle	Northumberland	1,400
Tower	London	800
Clifton	Bristol	702
Victoria	Rhodesia	650

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Town.	Situated	Population. Approx. in Thousands.
London	London	8,203
Glasgow	Scotland	1,090
Birmingham	Warwickshire	1,003
Liverpool	Lancashire	860
Manchester	Lancashire	767
Sheffield	Yorkshire	512
Leeds	Yorkshire	483
Edinburgh	Scotland	439
Belfast	Northern Ireland	416
Bristol	Gloucestershire	397
Hull	Yorkshire	314
Bradford	Yorkshire	299
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Northumberland	283
Stoke-on-Trent	Staffordshire	277
Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	269
Portsmouth	Hampshire	250
Leicester	Leicestershire	240
Cardiff	Wales	224
Plymouth	Devonshire	209
Sunderland	Durham	186
Southampton	Hampshire	177
Dundee	Scotland	176
Coventry	Warwickshire	168
Aberdeen	Scotland	168
Swansea	Wales	165
Birkenhead	Cheshire	148
Brighton	Sussex	148
Derby	Derbyshire	143
Oldham	Lancashire	141
Middlesbrough	Yorkshire	139
Wolverhampton	Staffordshire	134
Norwich	Norfolk	127
Stockport	Cheshire	126
Blackburn	Lancashire	123
Gateshead	Durham	123
Preston	Lancashire	119
Bournemouth	Hampshire	117
Huddersfield	Yorkshire	114
Walsall	Staffordshire	104

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

CONTINENTS

The land surface of the Earth is divided into six Continents, as follows :—

Europe.
Asia.
North America.
South America.
Africa.
Australia.

OCEANS

The great Seas are divided into five Oceans, as follows :—

Arctic Ocean.
Antarctic Ocean.
Atlantic Ocean.
Pacific Ocean.
Indian Ocean.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria.

TERMS USED IN MEASURING CIRCLES AND ANGLES

60 Seconds (″)	1 Minute (′).
60 Minutes	1 Degree (°).
60 Degrees.....	1 Sextant.
90 Degrees.....	1 Quadrant.
360 Degrees.....	1 Circle or Circumference.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

ELECTRICAL TERMS

Volt.—The unit of measurement representing the electrical pressure which will produce a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

Ohm.—The unit measure of resistance offered to an electric current by a thread of mercury 106·3 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at a temperature of 32° Fahr.

Megohm.—One million ohms.

Ampere.—The unit measure of current produced by a pressure of one volt against a resistance of one ohm.

Coulomb.—One ampere flowing for one second.

Watt.—The unit of measurement of electric power equal to one-746th part of 1 horse power.

Kilowatt.—One thousand watts.

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

α or **I**=Ampere.

B.T.U. or **B.O.T. Unit**=Board of Trade Unit.
Ω=megohm. ω=ohm, thus 10ω=ten ohms.

B.W.G.=Birmingham wire gauge.

C.I.=cast iron.

D.C.C.=double cotton covered (of wires).

D.P.=double pole.

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS—continued

E.M.F. = Electro-motive force.

G.P. = Gutta-percha.

H.C. = high conductivity.

H.R. = high resistance.

I.R. = Insulation resistance.

L.S.W. = London standard wire gauge.

P.D. = potential difference.

S.P. = single pole.

S.W.G. = Standard wire gauge.

W.I. = wrought iron.

Virt. Amps. = Effective amperes. Measure of alternating current based on heat produced in a given resistance.

Virt. Volts = Effective volts. Measure of alternating voltage based on heat produced in a given resistance.

$\sim$ = frequency, and means the number of alterations an alternating current or voltage undergoes per second.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

(Mother Tongues).

Language.	People.
Chinese	400,000,000
English	200,000,000
Russian	140,000,000
Western Hindi	100,000,000
German	80,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	70,000,000
Japanese	65,000,000
Portuguese	60,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Bengali	50,000,000

BANK HOLIDAYS

1. In England.—Good Friday ; Easter Monday ; Whit Monday First Monday in August ; Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

2. In Scotland.—New Year's Day, (except it falls on Sunday then on the next day) ; Good Friday ; First Monday in May ; First, Monday in August ; Christmas Day, (when it does not fall on Sunday, then on the next day).

3. In Ireland, same as England, with the addition of St. Patrick's Day, March 17th.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

A1.—First class at Lloyds.

A.B.—Able Seaman.

Ad fin.—*Ad Finim* (to the end).

A.D.—Anno Domini.

A.M.—Morning.

Anon.—Anonymous.

A.R.A.M.—Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

B.A.—Bachelor of Arts.

Bart.—Baronet.

B.B.C.—British Broadcasting Corporation.

B.C.—Before Christ.

B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.

Brit. Mus.—British Museum.

B.Sc.—Bachelor of Science.

C.—Means 100 Centigrade.

Cantab.—Of Cambridge University.

C.B.—Companion of the Bath.

C.E.—Civil Engineer.

Capt.—Captain.

C.M.S.—Church Missionary Society.

Col.—Colonel.

Co.—Company.

Cwt.—Hundredweight.

D.—Five Hundred.

D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.

D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.

D.G.—By the Grace of God.

D.Sc.—Doctor of Science.

D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order.

D.V.—God willing.

e.g.—For Example.

Esq.—Esquire.

Etc.—And so forth.

F.D.—Defender of the Faith.

F.M.—Field Marshal.

F.P.—Fire Plug.

F.G.S.—Fellow Geological Society

F.R.C.O.—Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.

F.R.C.S.—Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.G.S.—Fellow Royal Geographical Society.

F.R.S.—Fellow Royal Society.

G.C.B.—Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

G.P.O.—General Post Office.

H.M.S.—His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.

Hon.—Honourable.

H.R.H.—His or Her Royal Highness.

Ibid.—In the same place.

i.e.—That is.

I.H.S.—Jesus, Saviour of men.

Imp.—Imperial.

Incog.—Unknown.

Inst.—This month.

I.O.M.—Isle of Man.

I.O.U.—I owe you.

J.P.—Justice of the Peace.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS—continued

Junr.—Junior.
K.C.—King's Counsel.
K.G.—Knight of the Garter.
Kt.—Knight.
Lat.—Latitude.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
Long.—Longitude.
M.—Monsieur.
Maj.—Major.
M.A.—Master of Arts.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine
M.C.—Master of Ceremonies.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M.P.—Member of Parliament.
M.P.S.—Member of Pharmaceutical Society.
Messrs.—Messieurs, or Gentlemen.
Mr.—Master.
Mrs.—Mistress.
M.S.—Master of Surgery:
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
Mus.Bac.—Bachelor of Music.
N.B.—Take Notice.
N.Z.—New Zealand.
O.B.E.—Officer of British Empire Order.
O.H.M.S.—On His Majesty's Service.
Oxon.—of Oxford University.
P.C.—Police Constable, or Privy Councillor.
Per Cent.—By the Hundred.
P.M.—After mid-day.
P.M.G.—Postmaster General.
P.O.—Postal Order.
P.O.S.B.—Post Office Savings Bank.
Pp.—Pages.
P.S.—Postscript, written after.
Pro Tem.—For a time.
Prox.—Next (month, etc.).
P.T.O.—Please turn over.
R.A.—Royal Academy.
R.S.V.P.—Answer, if you please.
Rev.—Reverend.
R.I.P.—Rest in Peace.
R.M.—Royal Marines.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
R.S.O.—Railway Sub-Office.
R.S.V.P.—Please reply.
R.T.S.—Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Hon.—Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
Sec.—Secretary.
S.P.C.K.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Ult.—Last (month, etc.).
U.S.A.—United States of America.
V.—*Versus* Against.
V.C.—Victoria Cross.
Xmas.—Christmas.

1/3 and 2/6 PER BOTTLE

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

Ruler.	Commenced to Reign.
Egbert	827
Ethelwulf	839
Ethelbald	858
Ethelbert	858
Ethelred	866
Alfred the Great	871
Edward (the Elder)	901
Athelstan	925
Edmund	940
Edred	946
Edwy	955
Edgar	958
Edward the Martyr	975
Ethelred II	979
Edmund II	1016
Canute	1017
Harold I	1035
Hardicanute	1040
Edward the Confessor	1042
Harold II	1066
William I	1066
William II	1087
Henry I	1100
Stephen	1135
Henry II	1154
Richard I	1189
John	1199
Henry III	1216

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND—continued

Ruler.	Commenced to Reign.
Edward I	1272
Edward II	1307
Edward III	1327
Richard II	1377
Henry IV	1399
Henry V	1413
Henry VI	1422
Edward IV	1461
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483
Henry VII	1485
Henry VIII	1509
Edward VI	1547
Jane	1553
Mary I	1553
Elizabeth	1558
James I	1603
Charles I	1625
Commonwealth	1649
Charles II	1660
James II	1685
William III and Mary II	1689
Anne	1702
George I	1714
George II	1727
George III	1760
George IV	1820
William IV	1830
Victoria	1837
Edward VII	1901
George V	1910

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

1933	Franklin Roosevelt
1929	Herbert Hoover.
1923	Calvin Coolidge.
1921	Warren G. Harding.
1917	Dr. Woodrow Wilson.
1913	Dr. Woodrow Wilson.
1909	William Taft.
1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
1901	Theodore Roosevelt.
1901	W. McKinley (assassinated same year).
1897	W. McKinley.
1893	Grover Cleveland.
1889	General Benjamin Harrison.
1885	Grover Cleveland.
1881	General Chester A. Arthur.
1881	General J. Abram Garfield.
1877	Rutherford Birchard Hayes.
1873	General Grant.
1869	General Grant.
1865	Andrew Johnson.
1865	Abraham Lincoln (assassinated April 14, same year).

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—continued

1861	Abraham Lincoln.
1857	James Buchannan.
1853	General Franklin Pierce.
1850	Millard Fillmore.
1849	General Zachary Taylor.
1845	James Knox Polk.
1841	John Tyler.
1841	General Wm. Henry Harrison.
1837	Martin Van Buren.
1833	Andrew Jackson.
1829	Andrew Jackson.
1825	John Quincey Adams.
1821	James Monroe.
1817	James Monroe.
1813	James Madison.
1809	James Madison.
1805	Thomas Jefferson.
1801	Thomas Jefferson.
1797	John Adams.
1793	George Washington.
1789	George Washington.

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

PAPER TABLES

24 Sheets	1 Quire.	2 Reams	1 Bundle.
20 Quires	1 Ream.	5 Bundles	1 Bale.

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPER

	In. In.		In. In.
Foolscap	13½ × 17	Double Foolscap	17 × 27
Crown	15 × 20	Double Crown	20 × 30
Demy	17½ × 22½	Double Demy	22½ × 35
Royal	20 × 25	Quad Crown	30 × 40
Imperial	22 × 30	Quad Demy	35 × 45

SIZES OF DRAWING & WRITING PAPERS

	In. In.		In. In.
Emperor	72 × 48	Royal	24 × 19
Antiquarian	53 × 31	Medium	22 × 17½
Double Elephant	40 × 26¾	Large Post	21 × 16½
Atlas	34 × 26	Copy	20 × 16
Colombier	34½ × 23½	Demy	20 × 15½
Imperial	30 × 22	Post	19 × 15¼
Elephant	28 × 23	Foolscap	16¾ × 13¼
Super Royal	27 × 19	Pott	15 × 12½

SIZES OF BOOKS

Fo.	Folio	Sheet folded into	2	leaves or	4	pages.
4to	Quarto	,,	,,	4	,,	8	,,
8vo	Octavo	,,	,,	8	,,	16	,,
12mo		,,	,,	12	,,	24	,,
16mo		,,	,,	16	,,	32	,,
18mo		,,	,,	18	,,	36	,,
24mo, 32mo, 48mo, 72mo, etc.		,,	,,	24, etc., or 48, etc.			

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

ADDITION TABLE

1 and	3 and	5 and	7 and	9 and	11 and
1 are 2	1 are 4	1 are 6	1 are 8	1 are 10	1 are 12
2 „ 3	2 „ 5	2 „ 7	2 „ 9	2 „ 11	2 „ 13
3 „ 4	3 „ 6	3 „ 8	3 „ 10	3 „ 12	3 „ 14
4 „ 5	4 „ 7	4 „ 9	4 „ 11	4 „ 13	4 „ 15
5 „ 6	5 „ 8	5 „ 10	5 „ 12	5 „ 14	5 „ 16
6 „ 7	6 „ 9	6 „ 11	6 „ 13	6 „ 15	6 „ 17
7 „ 8	7 „ 10	7 „ 12	7 „ 14	7 „ 16	7 „ 18
8 „ 9	8 „ 11	8 „ 13	8 „ 15	8 „ 17	8 „ 19
9 „ 10	9 „ 12	9 „ 14	9 „ 16	9 „ 18	9 „ 20
10 „ 11	10 „ 13	10 „ 15	10 „ 17	10 „ 19	10 „ 21
11 „ 12	11 „ 14	11 „ 16	11 „ 18	11 „ 20	11 „ 22
12 „ 13	12 „ 15	12 „ 17	12 „ 19	12 „ 21	12 „ 23

2 and	4 and	6 and	8 and	10 and	12 and
1 are 3	1 are 5	1 are 7	1 are 9	1 are 11	1 are 13
2 „ 4	2 „ 6	2 „ 8	2 „ 10	2 „ 12	2 „ 14
3 „ 5	3 „ 7	3 „ 9	3 „ 11	3 „ 13	3 „ 15
4 „ 6	4 „ 8	4 „ 10	4 „ 12	4 „ 14	4 „ 16
5 „ 7	5 „ 9	5 „ 11	5 „ 13	5 „ 15	5 „ 17
6 „ 8	6 „ 10	6 „ 12	6 „ 14	6 „ 16	6 „ 18
7 „ 9	7 „ 11	7 „ 13	7 „ 15	7 „ 17	7 „ 19
8 „ 10	8 „ 12	8 „ 14	8 „ 16	8 „ 18	8 „ 20
9 „ 11	9 „ 13	9 „ 15	9 „ 17	9 „ 19	9 „ 21
10 „ 12	10 „ 14	10 „ 16	10 „ 18	10 „ 20	10 „ 22
11 „ 13	11 „ 15	11 „ 17	11 „ 19	11 „ 21	11 „ 23
12 „ 14	12 „ 16	12 „ 18	12 „ 20	12 „ 22	12 „ 24

CURES LIKE ONE O'CLOCK

SUBTRACTION TABLE

1	3	5	7	9	11
from	from	from	from	from	from
1 leaves 0	3 leaves 0	5 leaves 0	7 leaves 0	9 leaves 0	11 leaves 0
2 „ 1	4 „ 1	6 „ 1	8 „ 1	10 „ 1	12 „ 1
3 „ 2	5 „ 2	7 „ 2	9 „ 2	11 „ 2	13 „ 2
4 „ 3	6 „ 3	8 „ 3	10 „ 3	12 „ 3	14 „ 3
5 „ 4	7 „ 4	9 „ 4	11 „ 4	13 „ 4	15 „ 4
6 „ 5	8 „ 5	10 „ 5	12 „ 5	14 „ 5	16 „ 5
7 „ 6	9 „ 6	11 „ 6	13 „ 6	15 „ 6	17 „ 6
8 „ 7	10 „ 7	12 „ 7	14 „ 7	16 „ 7	18 „ 7
9 „ 8	11 „ 8	13 „ 8	15 „ 8	17 „ 8	19 „ 8
10 „ 9	12 „ 9	14 „ 9	16 „ 9	18 „ 9	20 „ 9
11 „ 10	13 „ 10	15 „ 10	17 „ 10	19 „ 10	21 „ 10
12 „ 11	14 „ 11	16 „ 11	18 „ 11	20 „ 11	22 „ 11

2	4	6	8	10	12
from	from	from	from	from	from
2 leaves 0	4 leaves 0	6 leaves 0	8 leaves 0	10 leaves 0	12 leaves 0
3 „ 1	5 „ 1	7 „ 1	9 „ 1	11 „ 1	13 „ 1
4 „ 2	6 „ 2	8 „ 2	10 „ 2	12 „ 2	14 „ 2
5 „ 3	7 „ 3	9 „ 3	11 „ 3	13 „ 3	15 „ 3
6 „ 4	8 „ 4	10 „ 4	12 „ 4	14 „ 4	16 „ 4
7 „ 5	9 „ 5	11 „ 5	13 „ 5	15 „ 5	17 „ 5
8 „ 6	10 „ 6	12 „ 6	14 „ 6	16 „ 6	18 „ 6
9 „ 7	11 „ 7	13 „ 7	15 „ 7	17 „ 7	19 „ 7
10 „ 8	12 „ 8	14 „ 8	16 „ 8	18 „ 8	20 „ 8
11 „ 9	13 „ 9	15 „ 9	17 „ 9	19 „ 9	21 „ 9
12 „ 10	14 „ 10	16 „ 10	18 „ 10	20 „ 10	22 „ 10
13 „ 11	15 „ 11	17 „ 11	19 „ 11	21 „ 11	23 „ 11

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

TWICE	4 times	6 times	8 times	10 times	12 times
1 are 2	1 are 4	1 are 6	1 are 8	1 are 10	1 are 12
2 „ 4	2 „ 8	2 „ 12	2 „ 16	2 „ 20	2 „ 24
3 „ 6	3 „ 12	3 „ 18	3 „ 24	3 „ 30	3 „ 36
4 „ 8	4 „ 16	4 „ 24	4 „ 32	4 „ 40	4 „ 48
5 „ 10	5 „ 20	5 „ 30	5 „ 40	5 „ 50	5 „ 60
6 „ 12	6 „ 24	6 „ 36	6 „ 48	6 „ 60	6 „ 72
7 „ 14	7 „ 28	7 „ 42	7 „ 56	7 „ 70	7 „ 84
8 „ 16	8 „ 32	8 „ 48	8 „ 64	8 „ 80	8 „ 96
9 „ 18	9 „ 36	9 „ 54	9 „ 72	9 „ 90	9 „ 108
10 „ 20	10 „ 40	10 „ 60	10 „ 80	10 „ 100	10 „ 120
11 „ 22	11 „ 44	11 „ 66	11 „ 88	11 „ 110	11 „ 132
12 „ 24	12 „ 48	12 „ 72	12 „ 96	12 „ 120	12 „ 144

3 times	5 times	7 times	9 times	11 times	13 times
1 are 3	1 are 5	1 are 7	1 are 9	1 are 11	1 are 13
2 „ 6	2 „ 10	2 „ 14	2 „ 18	2 „ 22	2 „ 26
3 „ 9	3 „ 15	3 „ 21	3 „ 27	3 „ 33	3 „ 39
4 „ 12	4 „ 20	4 „ 28	4 „ 36	4 „ 44	4 „ 52
5 „ 15	5 „ 25	5 „ 35	5 „ 45	5 „ 55	5 „ 65
6 „ 18	6 „ 30	6 „ 42	6 „ 54	6 „ 66	6 „ 78
7 „ 21	7 „ 35	7 „ 49	7 „ 63	7 „ 77	7 „ 91
8 „ 24	8 „ 40	8 „ 56	8 „ 72	8 „ 88	8 „ 104
9 „ 27	9 „ 45	9 „ 63	9 „ 81	9 „ 99	9 „ 117
10 „ 30	10 „ 50	10 „ 70	10 „ 90	10 „ 110	10 „ 130
11 „ 33	11 „ 55	11 „ 77	11 „ 99	11 „ 121	11 „ 143
12 „ 36	12 „ 60	12 „ 84	12 „ 108	12 „ 132	12 „ 156

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

A SIMPLIFIED MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

EXTENDED MULTIPLICATION TABLE

13 times	14 times	15 times	16 times	17 times	18 times	19 times
1 = 13	1 = 14	1 = 15	1 = 16	1 = 17	1 = 18	1 = 19
2 „ 26	2 „ 28	2 „ 30	2 „ 32	2 „ 34	2 „ 36	2 „ 38
3 „ 39	3 „ 42	3 „ 45	3 „ 48	3 „ 51	3 „ 54	3 „ 57
4 „ 52	4 „ 56	4 „ 60	4 „ 64	4 „ 68	4 „ 72	4 „ 76
5 „ 65	5 „ 70	5 „ 75	5 „ 80	5 „ 85	5 „ 90	5 „ 95
6 „ 78	6 „ 84	6 „ 90	6 „ 96	6 „ 102	6 „ 108	6 „ 114
7 „ 91	7 „ 98	7 „ 105	7 „ 112	7 „ 119	7 „ 126	7 „ 133
8 „ 104	8 „ 112	8 „ 120	8 „ 128	8 „ 136	8 „ 144	8 „ 152
9 „ 117	9 „ 126	9 „ 135	9 „ 144	9 „ 153	9 „ 162	9 „ 171
10 „ 130	10 „ 140	10 „ 150	10 „ 160	10 „ 170	10 „ 180	10 „ 190
11 „ 143	11 „ 154	11 „ 165	11 „ 176	11 „ 187	11 „ 198	11 „ 209
12 „ 156	12 „ 168	12 „ 180	12 „ 192	12 „ 204	12 „ 216	12 „ 228
13 „ 169	13 „ 182	13 „ 195	13 „ 208	13 „ 221	13 „ 234	13 „ 247
14 „ 182	14 „ 196	14 „ 210	14 „ 224	14 „ 238	14 „ 252	14 „ 266
15 „ 195	15 „ 210	15 „ 225	15 „ 240	15 „ 255	15 „ 270	15 „ 285
16 „ 208	16 „ 224	16 „ 240	16 „ 256	16 „ 272	16 „ 288	16 „ 304
17 „ 221	17 „ 238	17 „ 255	17 „ 272	17 „ 289	17 „ 306	17 „ 323
18 „ 234	18 „ 252	18 „ 270	18 „ 288	18 „ 306	18 „ 324	18 „ 342
19 „ 247	19 „ 266	19 „ 285	19 „ 304	19 „ 323	19 „ 342	19 „ 361
20 „ 260	20 „ 280	20 „ 300	20 „ 320	20 „ 340	20 „ 360	20 „ 380

1/3 AND 2/6 PER BOTTLE

DIVISION TABLE

2 into	4 into	6 into	8 into	10 into	12 into
2 = 1	4 = 1	6 = 1	8 = 1	10 = 1	12 = 1
4 = 2	8 = 2	12 = 2	16 = 2	20 = 2	24 = 2
6 = 3	12 = 3	18 = 3	24 = 3	30 = 3	36 = 3
8 = 4	16 = 4	24 = 4	32 = 4	40 = 4	48 = 4
10 = 5	20 = 5	30 = 5	40 = 5	50 = 5	60 = 5
12 = 6	24 = 6	36 = 6	48 = 6	60 = 6	72 = 6
14 = 7	28 = 7	42 = 7	56 = 7	70 = 7	84 = 7
16 = 8	32 = 8	48 = 8	64 = 8	80 = 8	96 = 8
18 = 9	36 = 9	54 = 9	72 = 9	90 = 9	108 = 9
20 = 10	40 = 10	60 = 10	80 = 10	100 = 10	120 = 10
22 = 11	44 = 11	66 = 11	88 = 11	110 = 11	132 = 11
24 = 12	48 = 12	72 = 12	96 = 12	120 = 12	144 = 12

3 into	5 into	7 into	9 into	11 into	13 into
3 = 1	5 = 1	7 = 1	9 = 1	11 = 1	13 = 1
6 = 2	10 = 2	14 = 2	18 = 2	22 = 2	26 = 2
9 = 3	15 = 3	21 = 3	27 = 3	33 = 3	39 = 3
12 = 4	20 = 4	28 = 4	36 = 4	44 = 4	52 = 4
15 = 5	25 = 5	35 = 5	45 = 5	55 = 5	65 = 5
18 = 6	30 = 6	42 = 6	54 = 6	66 = 6	78 = 6
21 = 7	35 = 7	49 = 7	63 = 7	77 = 7	91 = 7
24 = 8	40 = 8	56 = 8	72 = 8	88 = 8	104 = 8
27 = 9	45 = 9	63 = 9	81 = 9	99 = 9	117 = 9
30 = 10	50 = 10	70 = 10	90 = 10	110 = 10	130 = 10
33 = 11	55 = 11	77 = 11	99 = 11	121 = 11	143 = 11
36 = 12	60 = 12	84 = 12	108 = 12	132 = 12	156 = 12

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TABLE OF FARTHINGS

	d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
2 =	½	33 =	8¼	63 =	1 : 3¾	93 =	1 : 11¼
4 =	1	34 =	8½	64 =	1 : 4	94 =	1 : 11½
5 =	1¼	35 =	8¾	65 =	1 : 4¼	95 =	1 : 11¾
6 =	1½	36 =	9	66 =	1 : 4½	96 =	2 : 0
7 =	1¾	37 =	9¼	67 =	1 : 4¾	97 =	2 : 0¼
8 =	2	38 =	9½	68 =	1 : 5	98 =	2 : 0½
9 =	2¼	39 =	9¾	69 =	1 : 5¼	99 =	2 : 0¾
10 =	2½	40 =	10	70 =	1 : 5½	100 =	2 : 1
11 =	2¾	41 =	10¼	71 =	1 : 5¾	101 =	2 : 1¼
12 =	3	42 =	10½	72 =	1 : 6	102 =	2 : 1½
13 =	3¼	43 =	10¾	73 =	1 : 6¼	103 =	2 : 1¾
14 =	3½	44 =	11	74 =	1 : 6½	104 =	2 : 2
15 =	3¾	45 =	11¼	75 =	1 : 6¾	105 =	2 : 2¼
16 =	4	46 =	11½	76 =	1 : 7	106 =	2 : 2½
17 =	4¼	47 =	11¾	77 =	1 : 7¼	107 =	2 : 2¾
18 =	4½	48 =	1 : 0	78 =	1 : 7½	108 =	2 : 3
19 =	4¾	49 =	1 : 0¼	79 =	1 : 7¾	109 =	2 : 3¼
20 =	5	50 =	1 : 0½	80 =	1 : 8	110 =	2 : 3½
21 =	5¼	51 =	1 : 0¾	81 =	1 : 8¼	111 =	2 : 3¾
22 =	5½	52 =	1 : 1	82 =	1 : 8½	112 =	2 : 4
23 =	5¾	53 =	1 : 1¼	83 =	1 : 8¾	113 =	2 : 4¼
24 =	6	54 =	1 : 1½	84 =	1 : 9	114 =	2 : 4½
25 =	6¼	55 =	1 : 1¾	85 =	1 : 9¼	115 =	2 : 4¾
26 =	6½	56 =	1 : 2	86 =	1 : 9½	116 =	2 : 5
27 =	6¾	57 =	1 : 2¼	87 =	1 : 9¾	117 =	2 : 5¼
28 =	7	58 =	1 : 2½	88 =	1 : 10	118 =	2 : 5½
29 =	7¼	59 =	1 : 2¾	89 =	1 : 10¼	119 =	2 : 5¾
30 =	7½	60 =	1 : 3	90 =	1 : 10½	120 =	2 : 6
31 =	7¾	61 =	1 : 3¼	91 =	1 : 10¾	480 =	10 : 0
32 =	8	62 =	1 : 3½	92 =	1 : 11	960 =	20 : 0

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

TABLE OF PENCE

d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
12 =	1 : 0	43 =	3 : 7	74 =	6 : 2	180 =	15 : 0
13 =	1 : 1	44 =	3 : 8	75 =	6 : 3	190 =	15 : 10
14 =	1 : 2	45 =	3 : 9	76 =	6 : 4	192 =	16 : 0
15 =	1 : 3	46 =	3 : 10	77 =	6 : 5	200 =	16 : 8
16 =	1 : 4	47 =	3 : 11	78 =	6 : 6	204 =	17 : 0
17 =	1 : 5	48 =	4 : 0	79 =	6 : 7	216 =	18 : 0
18 =	1 : 6	49 =	4 : 1	80 =	6 : 8	240 =	20 : 0
19 =	1 : 7	50 =	4 : 2	81 =	6 : 9	250 =	20 : 10
20 =	1 : 8	51 =	4 : 3	82 =	6 : 10	252 =	21 : 0
21 =	1 : 9	52 =	4 : 4	83 =	6 : 11	260 =	21 : 8
22 =	1 : 10	53 =	4 : 5	84 =	7 : 0	264 =	22 : 0
23 =	1 : 11	54 =	4 : 6	85 =	7 : 1	270 =	22 : 6
24 =	2 : 0	55 =	4 : 7	86 =	7 : 2	276 =	23 : 0
25 =	2 : 1	56 =	4 : 8	87 =	7 : 3	280 =	23 : 4
26 =	2 : 2	57 =	4 : 9	88 =	7 : 4	288 =	24 : 0
27 =	2 : 3	58 =	4 : 10	89 =	7 : 5	300 =	25 : 0
28 =	2 : 4	59 =	4 : 11	90 =	7 : 6	350 =	29 : 2
29 =	2 : 5	60 =	5 : 0	96 =	8 : 0	400 =	33 : 4
30 =	2 : 6	61 =	5 : 1	100 =	8 : 4	450 =	37 : 6
31 =	2 : 7	62 =	5 : 2	108 =	9 : 0	500 =	41 : 8
32 =	2 : 8	63 =	5 : 3	110 =	9 : 2	550 =	45 : 10
33 =	2 : 9	64 =	5 : 4	120 =	10 : 0	600 =	50 : 0
34 =	2 : 10	65 =	5 : 5	130 =	10 : 10	650 =	54 : 2
35 =	2 : 11	66 =	5 : 6	132 =	11 : 0	700 =	58 : 4
36 =	3 : 0	67 =	5 : 7	140 =	11 : 8	750 =	62 : 6
37 =	3 : 1	68 =	5 : 8	144 =	12 : 0	800 =	66 : 8
38 =	3 : 2	69 =	5 : 9	150 =	12 : 6	850 =	70 : 10
39 =	3 : 3	70 =	5 : 10	156 =	13 : 0	900 =	75 : 0
40 =	3 : 4	71 =	5 : 11	160 =	13 : 4	950 =	79 : 2
41 =	3 : 5	72 =	6 : 0	168 =	14 : 0	1,000 =	83 : 4
42 =	3 : 6	73 =	6 : 1	170 =	14 : 2	1,050 =	87 : 6

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TABLE OF SHILLINGS

s.	£	s.	s.	£	s.	s.	£	s.	s.	£	s.
20 =	1	0	51 =	2	11	82 =	4	2	230 =	11	10
21 =	1	1	52 =	2	12	83 =	4	3	240 =	12	0
22 =	1	2	53 =	2	13	84 =	4	4	250 =	12	10
23 =	1	3	54 =	2	14	85 =	4	5	260 =	13	0
24 =	1	4	55 =	2	15	86 =	4	6	270 =	13	10
25 =	1	5	56 =	2	16	87 =	4	7	280 =	14	0
26 =	1	6	57 =	2	17	88 =	4	8	290 =	14	10
27 =	1	7	58 =	2	18	89 =	4	9	300 =	15	0
28 =	1	8	59 =	2	19	90 =	4	10	310 =	15	10
29 =	1	9	60 =	3	0	91 =	4	11	320 =	16	0
30 =	1	10	61 =	3	1	92 =	4	12	330 =	16	10
31 =	1	11	62 =	3	2	93 =	4	13	340 =	17	0
32 =	1	12	63 =	3	3	94 =	4	14	350 =	17	10
33 =	1	13	64 =	3	4	95 =	4	15	400 =	20	0
34 =	1	14	65 =	3	5	96 =	4	16	450 =	22	10
35 =	1	15	66 =	3	6	97 =	4	17	500 =	25	0
36 =	1	16	67 =	3	7	98 =	4	18	550 =	27	10
37 =	1	17	68 =	3	8	99 =	4	19	600 =	30	0
38 =	1	18	69 =	3	9	100 =	5	0	650 =	32	10
39 =	1	19	70 =	3	10	110 =	5	10	700 =	35	0
40 =	2	0	71 =	3	11	120 =	6	0	750 =	37	10
41 =	2	1	72 =	3	12	130 =	6	10	800 =	40	0
42 =	2	2	73 =	3	13	140 =	7	0	850 =	42	10
43 =	2	3	74 =	3	14	150 =	7	10	900 =	45	0
44 =	2	4	75 =	3	15	160 =	8	0	950 =	47	10
45 =	2	5	76 =	3	16	170 =	8	10	1,000 =	50	0
46 =	2	6	77 =	3	17	180 =	9	0	1,500 =	75	0
47 =	2	7	78 =	3	18	190 =	9	10	2,000 =	100	0
48 =	2	8	79 =	3	19	200 =	10	0	3,000 =	150	0
49 =	2	9	80 =	4	0	210 =	10	10	4,000 =	200	0
50 =	2	10	81 =	4	1	220 =	11	0	5,000 =	250	0

CURES IN HALF THE TIME

SQUARES AND CUBES OF NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 50

THE SQUARE OF			THE SQUARE OF			THE CUBE OF			THE CUBE OF		
1	=	1	26	=	676	1	=	1	26	=	17,576
2	,,	4	27	,,	729	2	,,	8	27	,,	19,683
3	,,	9	28	,,	784	3	,,	27	28	,,	21,952
4	,,	16	29	,,	841	4	,,	64	29	,,	24,389
5	,,	25	30	,,	900	5	,,	125	30	,,	27,000
6	,,	36	31	,,	961	6	,,	216	31	,,	29,791
7	,,	49	32	,,	1,024	7	,,	343	32	,,	32,768
8	,,	64	33	,,	1,089	8	,,	512	33	,,	35,937
9	,,	81	34	,,	1,156	9	,,	729	34	,,	39,304
10	,,	100	35	,,	1,225	10	,,	1,000	35	,,	42,875
11	,,	121	36	,,	1,296	11	,,	1,331	36	,,	46,656
12	,,	144	37	,,	1,369	12	,,	1,728	37	,,	50,653
13	,,	169	38	,,	1,444	13	,,	2,197	38	,,	54,872
14	,,	196	39	,,	1,521	14	,,	2,744	39	,,	59,319
15	,,	225	40	,,	1,600	15	,,	3,375	40	,,	64,000
16	,,	256	41	,,	1,681	16	,,	4,096	41	,,	68,921
17	,,	289	42	,,	1,764	17	,,	4,913	42	,,	74,088
18	,,	324	43	,,	1,849	18	,,	5,832	43	,,	79,507
19	,,	361	44	,,	1,936	19	,,	6,859	44	,,	85,184
20	,,	400	45	,,	2,025	20	,,	8,000	45	,,	91,125
21	,,	441	46	,,	2,116	21	,,	9,261	46	,,	97,336
22	,,	484	47	,,	2,209	22	,,	10,648	47	,,	103,823
23	,,	529	48	,,	2,304	23	,,	12,167	48	,,	110,592
24	,,	576	49	,,	2,401	24	,,	13,824	49	,,	117,649
25	,,	625	50	,,	2,500	25	,,	15,625	50	,,	125,000

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

TABLE OF INTEREST

Table showing the interest on various amounts.

Per Cent. for One Day

Amount	2	2½	3	3½	4
£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
25	0 0¼	0 0¼	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0½
50	0 0½	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1	0 1¼
75	0 0¾	0 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 1¾
100	0 1¼	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2½
125	0 1½	0 2	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3¼
150	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 3¾
200	0 2½	0 3¼	0 3¾	0 4½	0 5¼
250	0 3¼	0 4	0 4¾	0 5¾	0 6½
500	0 6½	0 8	0 9¾	0 11½	1 1
600	0 7¾	0 9¾	0 11¾	1 1¾	1 3¾
700	0 9	0 11½	1 1¾	1 4	1 6¼
800	0 10½	1 1	1 3¾	1 6¼	1 9
900	0 11¾	1 2¾	1 5¾	1 8½	1 11½
1,000	1 1	1 4½	1 7½	1 11	2 2¼

Per Cent. for One Year

Amount	2	2½	3	3½	4
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
50	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
75	1 10 0	1 17 6	2 5 0	2 12 6	3 0 0
100	2 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0
200	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
250	5 0 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	8 15 0	10 0 0
500	10 0 0	12 10 0	15 0 0	17 10 0	20 0 0
600	12 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	24 0 0
700	14 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	24 10 0	28 0 0
800	16 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	28 0 0	32 0 0
900	18 0 0	22 10 0	27 0 0	31 10 0	36 0 0
1,000	20 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0

CURES LIKE ONE O'CLOCK

TABLE OF INTEREST

Per Cent. for One Day

Amount	4½		5		7½		10	
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0½	0	0¾	0	1	0	1½
50	0	1¼	0	1½	0	2¼	0	3¼
75	0	2	0	2¼	0	3½	0	4¾
100	0	2¾	0	3¼	0	4¾	0	6½
125	0	3½	0	4	0	6	0	8
150	0	4¼	0	4¾	0	7¼	0	9¾
200	0	5¾	0	6½	0	9¾	1	1
250	0	7¼	0	8	1	0¼	1	4¼
500	1	2¾	1	4¼	2	0½	2	8¾
600	1	5¾	1	7½	2	5½	3	3¼
700	1	8½	1	11	2	10½	3	10
800	1	11½	2	2¼	3	3¼	4	4½
900	2	2½	2	5½	3	8¼	4	11
1,000	2	5½	2	8¾	4	1¼	5	5½

Per Cent. for One Year

Amount	4½			5			7½			10		
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	1	2	6	1	5	0	1	17	6	2	10	0
50	2	5	0	2	10	0	3	15	0	5	0	0
75	3	7	6	3	15	0	5	12	6	7	10	0
100	4	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	0	0
200	9	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0
250	11	5	0	12	10	0	18	15	0	25	0	0
500	22	10	0	25	0	0	37	10	0	50	0	0
600	27	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	60	0	0
700	31	10	0	35	0	0	52	10	0	70	0	0
800	36	0	0	40	0	0	60	0	0	80	0	0
900	40	10	0	45	0	0	67	10	0	90	0	0
1,000	45	0	0	50	0	0	75	0	0	100	0	0

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP

WEEKLY WAGES TABLE

Per Week.			Per Year.			Per Week.			Per Year.			Per Week.			Per Year.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	=	2	12	0	8	0	=	20	16	0	0	18	0	= 46	16	0
1	3	=	3	5	0	8	3	=	21	9	0	0	18	6	= 48	2	0
1	6	=	3	18	0	8	6	=	22	2	0	0	19	0	= 49	8	0
1	9	=	4	11	0	8	9	=	22	15	0	0	19	6	= 50	14	0
2	0	=	5	4	0	9	0	=	23	8	0	1	0	0	= 52	0	0
2	3	=	5	17	0	9	3	=	24	1	0	1	2	6	= 58	10	0
2	6	=	6	10	0	9	6	=	24	14	0	1	5	0	= 65	0	0
2	9	=	7	3	0	9	9	=	25	7	0	1	7	6	= 71	10	0
3	0	=	7	16	0	10	0	=	26	0	0	1	10	0	= 78	0	0
3	3	=	8	9	0	10	3	=	26	13	0	1	15	0	= 91	0	0
3	6	=	9	2	0	10	6	=	27	6	0	2	0	0	= 104	0	0
3	9	=	9	15	0	10	9	=	27	19	0	2	5	0	= 117	0	0
4	0	=	10	8	0	11	0	=	28	12	0	2	10	0	= 130	0	0
4	3	=	11	1	0	11	3	=	29	5	0	3	0	0	= 156	0	0
4	6	=	11	14	0	11	6	=	29	18	0	3	10	0	= 182	0	0
4	9	=	12	7	0	11	9	=	30	11	0	4	0	0	= 208	0	0
5	0	=	13	0	0	12	0	=	31	4	0	4	10	0	= 234	0	0
5	3	=	13	13	0	12	6	=	32	10	0	5	0	0	= 260	0	0
5	6	=	14	6	0	13	0	=	33	16	0	5	10	0	= 286	0	0
5	9	=	14	19	0	13	6	=	35	2	0	6	0	0	= 312	0	0
6	0	=	15	12	0	14	0	=	36	8	0	6	10	0	= 338	0	0
6	3	=	16	5	0	14	6	=	37	14	0	7	0	0	= 364	0	0
6	6	=	16	18	0	15	0	=	39	0	0	7	10	0	= 390	0	0
6	9	=	17	11	0	15	6	=	40	6	0	8	0	0	= 416	0	0
7	0	=	18	4	0	16	0	=	41	12	0	8	10	0	= 442	0	0
7	3	=	18	17	0	16	6	=	42	18	0	9	0	0	= 468	0	0
7	6	=	19	10	0	17	0	=	44	4	0	9	10	0	= 494	0	0
7	9	=	20	3	0	17	6	=	45	10	0	10	0	0	= 520	0	0

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

RENT TABLE

(To Nearest Farthing)

Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	0 16 8	0 3 10	30	2 10 0	0 11 6¼
11	0 18 4	0 4 3	35	2 18 4	0 13 5½
12	1 0 0	0 4 7¼	40	3 6 8	0 15 4½
13	1 1 8	0 5 0	45	3 15 0	0 17 3½
14	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	50	4 3 4	0 19 2¾
15	1 5 0	0 5 9	55	4 11 8	1 1 1¾
16	1 6 8	0 6 2	60	5 0 0	1 3 0¾
17	1 8 4	0 6 6¼	65	5 8 4	1 5 0
18	1 10 0	0 6 11¼	70	5 16 8	1 6 11
19	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	75	6 5 0	1 8 10
20	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	80	6 13 4	1 10 9
21	1 15 0	0 8 1	85	7 1 8	1 12 8¼
22	1 16 8	0 8 5½	90	7 10 0	1 14 7¼
23	1 18 4	0 8 10¼	95	7 18 4	1 16 6¼
24	2 0 0	0 9 2¾	100	8 6 8	1 18 5½
25	2 1 8	0 9 7½	110	9 3 4	2 2 3½
26	2 3 4	0 10 0	120	10 0 0	2 6 1¾
27	2 5 0	0 10 4½	130	10 16 8	2 10 0
28	2 6 8	0 10 9¼	140	11 13 4	2 13 10
29	2 8 4	0 11 2	150	12 10 0	2 17 8¼

Harrison & Sons, Ltd, 44/47, St: Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

XII
I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI
STOP
THAT COLD IN
HALF THE TIME
Deep seated colds start to go after the first spoonful of Galloway's. It's the same with coughs—Galloway's means complete recovery in next to no time.
GALLOWAY'S
COUGH
SYRUP
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.
Price 1/3 and 2/6 per bottle or direct from P. H. Galloway Ltd., Qualified Chemists, London, S.E.17.
VI VII